DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you do me the favor to publish the following extract from the London *Times*, in order that all our people may know what terms are offered by our enemies?

It will be observed that the only terms proposed are "unconditional submission" or "extermination;" *"these are the sole alternatives which they hold out to the South."*

I would specially commend this article to Messrs. Pool, Fowle and all others who wish to negotiate with the enemy. In this place, I would ask them, to let the public know what terms they wish to propose to the enemy?

N. C.

THE AMERICAN WAR LAPSING INTO BARBARISM—EXTERMINATION AND ANNIHILATION OF THE SOUTH FOR THE NEGRO.

(From the London Times.)

It is evident, from the whole tenor of many recent articles in the Southern and Northern press, that the war has lost its original character, and is fast degenerating into a savage contest. *The North more than the South is to blame.* The North is the invader. The North first commenced hostilities against women and children, and forgot the decencies and amenities of civilization in its treatment of the helpless inhabitants of conquered cities. The North first appointed *"rowdies," pig drivers, mule breeders and habitual drunkards* to high commands, making choice of ruffians who did not look upon the war as at the best an unhappy necessity, but who loved it for its own sake, and considered it a glorious opportunity for unlimited indulgence in the most brutal passions. It was the North, through its pulpit, that *first broached the idea of "exterminating"* the whole male population of the South, in preference to the acknowledgment of their right of self government.—The coolness with which this idea is advocated is enough to make the blood of the unimpassioned bystander curdle with horror. A quiet, thoughtful man, filling an official position in connection with the library of a legislative assembly in a Northern State, a person of culture and refinement, who has made himself a name in American literature, undertook some days ago to prove to me that the Southern people were wicked rebels against "the best Government in the world," and if they did not immediately lay down their arms there was nothing left for the Federal authorities but to exterminate them. On his being asked what he meant by "extermination," he replied that he would not *leave a single male inhabitant alive in the whole South except the negroes*, and that from the newborn boy to the old man of three score and ten, he would *put them all to the sword.* "And what then?" "Colonize the country with Northern people," he replied "and develop its resources to such an extent that it shall become the garden and paradise of the world." "And what would you do with the negroes?" "We shall prepare them for ultimate freedom by establishing a system of serfage, to be followed by a period of apprenticeship." "And you would deliberately slaughter the whole white male population to attain a result which, had not the Northern people interfered with the question of slavery, the South would, in all probability, have accomplished *ex proprio motu.*" "I would," he replied. "We have got to do this thing, and we'll do it."

Another educated man, educated as Americans are, up to the age of fourteen, and then thrust into the business of life in a counting-house, a store or workshop, expressed in still more forcible terms his approval of *exterminating the Southern people.* On being asked whether the public opinion of the world would permit the perpetration of such a stupendous atrocity as the slaughter of a whole people, he replied with the greatest concern, "Why not? Did not the British Government authorize the massacre of Glencoe?" "But that," said I, "was a small matter, even if the Government of King William were guilty of it." "Great or small, it was the same in principle. Besides, there is the more recent case in India, where the British Government blew a whole nation of Sepoys to pieces from their guns." Do you know what a Sepoy means?" I enquired. "Yes, a native of India, which the British Government holds by military force against the will of the people. *And by the same kind of a force we will hold the South, if need be. They must give up the struggle, or be driven out, or killed out, till not a —— be left, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande."* There is no necessity to fill up the *hiatus.* Any one at all conversant with the habitual profanity of the American multitude can supply it without difficulty.

Were persons such as these alone in the expression of such sentiments, their words might pass for nothing better or worse than the frenzy of lunaticks; but, unhappily, the same sentiments are entertained by thousands of bloodthirsty *doctrinaires*, who have convinced themselves that the restoration of the Union will make the Americans the masters of the world; and that Union, in this sense, is worth more than the liberty of the whole race, or than the lives of any number of millions, who may oppose it by force of arms. *"Unconditional submission," or "extermination," these are the sole alternatives which they hold out to the South.* The New Englanders, or the "Yankees," properly called, are the persons who most commonly give utterance to these extreme opinions. They do not lose temper in expressing them, but are as cool and quiet in tone and manner as if they were discussing the most ordinary business of life. They snivel and drawl in preaching extermination just as much as they would snivel and drawl if they were selling "dry goods" behind a counter, or interchanging a casual remark with an acquaintance about the weather or the crops. They leave, however, upon the mind of the listener the impression that they are thoroughly in earnest, and that when they threaten murder and extermination they mean what they say, and would be as ruthless in act as they are reckless in assertion.

STONEMAN.—This noted Yankee horseman has been virtually laid on the shelf since his recent failure in Georgia. He is now in command of the Department of the Ohio, which includes Kentucky.

CHARLESTON.—The *Courier* announces a black frost on Tuesday of last week, and says the physicians are advising all absent citizens that they can now return with safety.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864. VOL. I—No. 266.

From the Richmond Whig.

From the United States.

We have received the New York *Herald, Tribune, Times* and Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 30th, and the afternoon edition of the Baltimore *American* of the same date.

The news contained in these arrivals is generally unimportant. The Yankee papers assert that on *last Saturday* General Hood made an attack on Columbia, Tenn., and was repulsed. The news that we published yesterday contained in the Yankee dispatches of the 28th, stated that Thomas had retreated across Duck river to Pulaski towards Nashville. Pulaski is midway between Columbia and Nashville, and it is very apparent that this "repulse," as the Yankees style it, was merely a slight skirmishing between Hood's advance and Thomas's rear guard prior to the Yankee General's evacuation of Columbia.—This dispatch was merely sent on to quiet the Yankee mind, which is becoming rather excited over the general tenor of affairs.

Gold rose to 236 on the 29th, and, under the influence of the news of Hood's "repulse," opened at the 1st Board on the 30th at 229.

All the news, in regard to Sherman, known to the Yankees on the 29th, was derived from a few desultory remarks of Roger A. Pryor, who, unless the Yankee correspondent fabricated the language ascribed to him, seems to have been somewhat indiscreet—not to say premature—in his declarations.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The latest from Grant's army is contained in the following from the New York *Herald*:

There was very heavy firing along the front of both the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James on Sunday and Monday last. It was nothing approaching a general engagement, but all much heavier than had occurred for several days previous. In front of the Second corps the rebel batteries opened at daybreak on Sunday morning, and continued their discharges throughout the day with little interruption. They were vigorously responded to by the Union guns. In front of Butler's lines the enemy's fire was directed principally on the Dutch Gap canal and the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred. On the Union side the gunboats joined the land batteries in the exchange of shots with the rebels. No damage of consequence was effected on our side. The design of the enemy in this affair is not known. General Humphrey has assumed command of the Second corps, as successor to General Hancock. Rebel deserters report that Gen. Ewell's corps has gone southward

ROGER A. PRYOR'S CAPTURE.

The *Times* devotes three quarters of a column to small-talk, gossip and chit-chat in regard to Pryor, his personal appearance, his actions, &c., whilst in Washington. He is spoken of as a Virginia "hidalgo," and it is noted that he presents a "spruce" appearance—being attired in a splendid suit of grey. Evidently the Yankee correspondents mean to make a "lion" of Pryor to the extent of their ability. Mr. Pryor is reported as having given the following opinion in the matter of Sherman, as contained in a Washington despatch:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.—The latest information from the South is probably that from Ex-Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who was brought hither to-day as a prisoner, and lodged in the Old Capitol. He was captured last Sunday, near Petersburg. Several gentlemen, who shortly after that occurrence were present during a conversation with him, say he admitted that Sherman had captured Macon and Milledgeville, and that there was little, if any, doubt from the rapid progress he was making, that he had captured Augusta; and that he would encounter nothing serious to impede his march to the seaboard; that with Augusta in his possession the southwest would be cut off from Richmond, and that no troops could be sent from Lee to reinforce Savannah. Gen. Pryor talked freely, and apparently with frankness, remarking that the South now regarded Gen. Sherman with more alarm than any other officer in the service of the United States, and that the press of the South would not be so communicative as heretofore regarding Sherman's movements. He further said it was reported that Sherman had liberated a number of federal prisoners and armed them, but that this rumor needed confirmation.

We gave the particulars of the capture of Mr. Pryor in yesterday's *Whig*. The *Herald* indicates that he has been sent to Fort Lafayette, and that he will probably be returned:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Roger A. Pryor arrived here this morning, and leaves to-night for Foat Lafayette. He attracted much attention as he was escorted down the avenue to the Capitol under guard, and was recognized by many of his former acquaintances here. It is probable that he will soon be returned, as it is understood that Captain Burbridge, for whose capture he was taken in retaliation, is to be returned

FROM TENNESSEE.

NOTHING LATER REPORTED FROM HOOD—OUR CAVALRY ACROSS DUCK RIVER—YANKEE OPINION OF HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

The convenient tumbling down of the telegraph wires is given as the reason for no later news from General Hood's army. Our readers will remember the *latest news* from Tennesse, published yesterday, stated that Thomas had retreated to Franklin, *twenty miles nearer to Nashville than Columbia*, ; the scene of Hood's reported "repulsed,' and that the *Herald* intimated that Thomas would probably evacuate Franklin and retire to Nashville. Our reading of the Yankee silence, therefore, is that Thomas *has* retreated to Nashville, and that he is vainly calling for those promised "reinforcements" to check Hood's steady advance. The following are the "shoddy" despatches wherewith the Yankee maw is at present crammed:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 29.—Nothing has been heard from Hood's army on our front since yesterday evening, the telegraph wires being down.

Hood made an assault on our works at Columbia, south of Duck river, on Saturday, and was badly repulsed.

A small portion of the rebel cavalry have succeeded in crossing Duck River.

Hood has made other developments of his plans but thus far he has accomplished nothing further than conscripting some of his "dear friends."

There is no foundation for the rumor of the evacuation of Johnsonville, except a proper preparation for possible contingencies.

The military situation is satisfactory to the authorities.

The impression gains ground that Hood will move east, across the Chattanooga, possibly with the hope of accomplishing something by co-operating with Breckinridge.

The *Times* contains a special Washington despatch commenting upon the above, which airs the following theory in regard to Hood's ultimate intention. It has the merit of being ingenious if noting else:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29.—Hood's movemenas in Tennessee seem to reveal the intention of making his way into East Tennessee. The line on which he is moving would indicate an attempt to turn Nashville on the east side and make his way to form a junction with Breckinridge. It is believed that he will then essay the capture of Knoxville, which will give him railroad communication by way of the East Tennessee and Virginia valley with Lynchburg and Richmond. The successful issue of Sherman's move will have severed communication between the two main rebel armies, and Hood's present campaign seems to be directed towards securing such communication by the line mentioned. Hood's army in this case would be in a position to join Lee's, should this move be advisable.

The *Herald* comments upon the news from Tennessee, and indulges in a vast deal of twaddle, going to prove that "though the statements are apparently contradictory, they are not irreconcilable." It thus protests against the idea of anybody's becoming alarmed, when everybody should express himself as immensely delighted at the cheerful situation, and refers to the "vicious notion" that General Hood is about to sweep to the Ohio much after the manner of "Sherman's advance through Georgia:"

Let no one listen for a moment to the vicious notion that there is a parallel in the military prospects of the two Powers, and that Sherman's advance through Georgia is matched by Hood's through Tennessee. There is no parallel at all. Sherman with an immense well equipped and well fed army marches through a hostile country without any hostile force on his front, and goes towards a base where supplies and ammunition will meet him Hood; with a small army, marches away from a base without the hope of any other, and with an army in front abundantly able to fight him, and if he should march as far as Sherman will; that distance will insure his comple destruction.

The logic of the *Herald's* argument is that Sherman's army can subsist on the country as it marches, but that Hood's cannot. The allusion to Thomas' army as "being abundantly able" to fight Hood, can only be viewed in the light of a jocular turn about of sentences, when viewed as germain to the stubborn realities that present themselves in the current campaign in Tennessee.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

WE are now prepared to supply any quantity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire. Color deep reddish brown.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Ag't F. K. Company.

Specimens of Paint and Oil may be seen at the Store of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2 eod2w

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 13.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered by the Federal authorities at any place, prior to November 25th, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported at any parole camp, either east or west of the Mississippi River, at any time prior to November 1st, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

RO. OULD,
dec 5-d6t Agent of Exchange.

IRON WORKS AND MILL FOR SALE.

WE offer our Forge and Fiirst Class Mills for sale—excellent water power Mills, new. Forge newly repaired, capable of making 1,600 to 1,200 lbs. Blooms per day—reserving a small interest in the Forge. We will take Confederate money, Negroes, Cotton or Tobacco, in payment.

The property is on Tom's Creek, near the Mt. Airy road, 30 miles from Salem, in Surry county.

Address SHEEK & GILLAM,
dec 5-d6t Tom's Creek P. O.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

A full set of Supreme Court Reports; one Jones' Digest; one Cantwell's Justice; one ditto Practice; Revised Code of N. C.; one Iredell on Executors; Laws, Journals and Documents of the last four sessions.

These books are all new, and well bound in law binding, and will be sold low. Apply at this office.
Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1864-d2t

GRAPEVINES, EVERGREENS &C.

A good assortment of Grape Vines, Evergreens, Roses, &c., on hand and for sale at

THOMAS CARTER'S NURSERY,
dec 2-3t Raleigh, N. C.
Progress copy three times and Standard once.

WANTED.

To hire for the ensuing year, at General Hospital No. 1, Kittrell's Springs, N. C,

COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS,

male or female.

Persons wishing to hire their servants, will apply immediately, to

H. F. BUTT,
Surgeon in charge.
Kittrell's Springs, N. C., Dec. 1-eod13t

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, *RALEIGH, N. C.*

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all

MUSIC,

Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

NOTICE.

On the 10th December next, I will rent to the highest bidder, the Plantation on which I now reside, [the former residence of the late John Harp.] Will also hire a NEGRO MAN, a first rate field hand, and a negro woman, an excellent COOK, without children.

Ten bushels Wheat and twenty bushels Oats sowed. Some Hogs and other waste property will be sold.

Any information in regard to the above can be obtained by applying to N. S. Harp or George B. Allen.
nov 28-d5t* OLIVIA L. HOLLAND.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

I have a good pair of 4 feet BURR STONES, that I will sell for CASH.

Any one wishing to purchase, will apply to me at Warrenton, N. C.
nov 30-d4t* S. W. DOWTIN.

WANTED.

I wish to purchase a *SERVANT GIRL*, from 17 to 20 years old, a good Nurse and House servant of a GOOD DISPOSITION, sound and healthy.

Address, THOMAS M. HOLT,
nov 25-d10t* Haw River P. O., N. C.

COTTON YARNS, IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

We will exchange Cotton Yarns for Beeswax, Tallow or Lard, in large or small quantities, on very favorable terms, or pay the highest cash price. Address C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
nov 25-d10t* Graham, N. C.

PARRAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL.

HAVING by careful experiment altered and greatly improved the character of our Oil, we now offer for sale an article of Lubricating Oil for Cotton Factories which has no superior in the Confederacy. It does not gum or chill. This Oil we guarantee with careful trial to be the best and cheapest Oil for fine machinery in the South. As the undersigned gives his personal attention to the preparation of the Oil, it shall not deteriorate in quality but rather improve.

Refers to Agents Rockfish and Beaver Creek Manufacturing Cos., Fayetteville, N. C., who pronounce it a very superior Oil.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Ag't F. K. Company.
Fayetteville, Dec. 2-eod2w

WANTED.

A gentleman desires to obtain board for himself and two grown daughters, in some respectable family, either in the city or country. Address

S. T. S.,
dec 2-d2t* Yarborough House Raleigh.

INSPECTION NOTICE.

In accordance with Par. II, General Orders No. 81, A. & I. G. O.—current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years, holding certificates of permanent exemption "by reason of disability, also those assigned to light duty" will report at the following times and places for inspection:

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	Dec. 2, 3.
Wake.	Raleigh,	" 5, 6, 7.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 9, 10.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 12, 13, 14.
Warren,	Warrenton,	" 16.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 19, 20.

Prompt compliance with the notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend, will be subject to arrest by Conscript Guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes.

Where the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound.

WM. M. SWANN,
nov 30fd12t Capt. & Inspector 5th Dist.

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Nov. 26, 1864.

THE following named men, formerly employed by Messrs Jones, Mendenhall & Co., North Carolina, and detailed by special order 233, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 28, 1864, with orders to report to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, will so report forthwith, otherwise they will subject themselves to the penalties attached to disobedience of the order detailing them.

J T Leak, Sidney Crane, J H Thayer,
L. V. Brown, Alb't Armfield, Jesse Riblin,
W. Robeson, J C Kinney, Joseph Horah,
Milton Wood, J R Barton, W H Tureton,
J L Campbel, Z L Ledbetter, J M Ramsey,
S T Stack, H W Weisner.

By order of Chief of Ordnance,
dec 2-dt —— Lt. Col. & Ass't.

NOTICE.

To refugees and others in search of a safe, cheap and pleasant locality to settle in.

FOR SALE.

The delightful and commodious residence lately occupied by Judge Shipp, situated in the town of Hendersonville, Henderson county, N. C. The out buildings are complete, the grounds ornamental and attractive, and about 7 acres in extent. Price—$27,000.

There will also be sold in connection with the above, if desired, a farm of about 75 acres, within one mile of the town, partly cleared and partly in orginal growth. Possession given when desired.

There is upon the lot an office lately used as a law office.

For particulars address Rev. N. C. HUGHES, Hendersonville, N. C., or GRAHAM DAVIS, Raleigh, N. C. dec 2-d6t

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, Dec. 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.

ALL members of the Senior Reserves of N. C, who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay. County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
dec2-d6t A. A. Gen'l.

Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel, Conservative, and Wilmington Journal copy one week.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN, about 53 years old, who is a good Engineer. Apply to

CHAS. H. CUTHBERT.
Raleigh, Dec. 3-d6t*

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600, No 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
nov 7-d38t T. F. SCOTT.

FOR RENT, FOR 1865.

A pleasant Family Residence, in this city, situated two hundred yards east of Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The Residence contains five rooms; supplied with gas; an excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden, containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January next. Apply to

nov 19-dtf J. KINSEY.

Petersburg Express copy six times and send bill to this office.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON and after this date, all boxes which are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for the N. C. troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES,
nov 25-d12t Assistant Sup't.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE FOR 1865.

A No. 1 COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a small family, and a BOY who has been accustomed to waiting in the house. Must come well recommended. Apply at

nov 23-dtf THIS OFFICE.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 16-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

FOR SALE.

$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the War.

nov 14-dtf W. H. JONES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of North Carolina, for an act of Incorporation of the *Confederate Newspaper* Establishment, at Raleigh.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1864.—d30t

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.

Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 21-40t. Oaks, N. C.

WANTED,

To rent for the next year, a GOOD FARM in Rowan, or adjoining counties, sufficient for ten or fifteen hands.

I have for hire on the most reasonable terms for the remainder of this year, and probably the next, FOUR LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMEN, without children. A good cook, washer and ironer, also a lady's Chamber Servant and two good field hands. Address J. J. K.
Care of Col. T. J. SUMNER,
nov 30-d6t* Company Shops.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, will be held at the Executive Office, on SATURDAY the 10th inst.

CHAS. MANLY, Secretary.
Raleigh, Dec. 3d-d6t

NOTICE.

Our Senior Partner, who will sojourn in Raleigh for several weeks, will buy and sell Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes of this State, and Treasury Notes of Virginia and North Carolina, and Exchange on England and the principal cities of the Southern Confederacy. Also, State and Railroad Bonds and Coupons of the same, separately.

He may be found at the Book-store of Mr. H. D. Turner, corner of Fayetteville and Newbern streets. Persons visiting the city on business, are invited to call on him.

THOS. BRANCH & SON,
of Petersburg.
Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1864.—d3w

State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Bulletin and Greensboro' Citizen copy dailies six times, others 2 weeks, and send bills to this office.

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY, }
nov 19-dtw&wtd

Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Progress copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly, as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

AUCTION SALES.

140 HEAD OF SHEEP, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock, m., we will sell One Hundred and Forty Head of good stock Sheep, to the highest bidder. They may be seen by calling on Mr. E. Smith.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
dec. 3-4t Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale, in the town of Oxford, Granville county, N. C., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, Fifty unserviceable Government Animals. Terms—CASH.

W. N. ALLEN,
B'd Ag't Q. M. Dep't.
Oxford, Dec. 2 dtd

NEGROES! NEGROES!! FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

We will sell in front of our Sales room, on Tuesday, 6th of December, at 12 o'clock, one Family of Negroes: one Woman, thirty-one years old, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, one boy eight years old, one five years old, and one infant.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
dec 3-3t Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the 15th day of DECEMBER next, at the DEEP RIVER ARMOR, on COTON MILLS, ¼ MILE FROM JAMESTOWN DEPOT, we will sell at Public Auction, the following articles of machinery, viz:

TURNING LATHES, DRILL PRESSES, SMOOTHING, SLABBING AND BORING MACHINES, SHAFTING, HANGERS AND PULLEYS, of various sizes and kinds.

A large lot of BELTING, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, and about TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the articles are all disposed of. Terms—CASH.

MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.
Greensboro', Nov. 29-d12t

AUCTION SALES.

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. the 7th, at 11 o'clock, we will offer for sale in front of our Sales Room,

$25 000 WAKE COUNTY BONDS,
$4,500 CONFEDERATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
$5 000 N. C. NOTES, (Fundable in '66)
10 HHDS. NO 1 LEAF TOBACCO,
4,000 LBS. ROUND IRON, ½ to 3 inch.
1,000 DO PLANTATION DO.,
5,500 FINE CIGARS, "Vance" Brand,
10 SETS CAMP CASES,
2 FINE CARPETS,
4 PAIRS DAMASK CURTAINS, (a Fine Article,)
4 PRS. FINE LACE DO.,
1 SPLENDID NEW SOLE LEATHER TRUNK.
1 CASE POCKET SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
1 DO. CUPPING INSTRUMENTS,
BLACK SEWING SILK,
BLACK FLAX THREAD,
A LOT OF JARS AND CROCKERY,

ALSO, several Negroes will be sold at 12 o'clock, and a lot of Dry Virginia Salt.

One Bale ⅝ Domestic,
10 Sets White Handle Table Knives,
2 Fine Sewing Machines,
1 Bag Pepper,
1 Bag Spice,
One Fine Parlor Stove,
3 Barrels No. 1 Soft Soap,
15 Dozen 4 inch Hand Saw Files,
5 " Mill Saw Files, 14 and 16 Inch,
One Cask Rice.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, Dec. 3d, '64-d3t

FOR SALE.

On the 14th day of December, 1864, the perishable property belonging to the Estate of Samuel W. Branch, dec'd, late of Halifax county, consisting of ten or fifteen head of Mules and Horses, seventy-five fat Hogs, eight or ten Sows and Pigs, sixty head of Sheep, fifteen or twenty head of Cattle, five or six hundred barrels of Corn, the Fodder and Shucks from the same, one hundred bales of Cotton. Farming Utensils of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be offered at public sale at the late residence of said deceased.

The plantation on which the deceased resided, will also be rented out for the ensuing year.—Bonds with two good sureties, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of purchasers.

JNO. R. BRANCH, } Executors.
B. F. GARY, }
dec 3-dtd

FOR RENT.

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, I will rent on the premises, my HOUSE and LOT at Wake Forest College, for the year 1865, to the highest bidder.

The House is brick, with 8 good rooms, and an excellent Kitchen and all necessary out houses.—The lot contains three acres, with a large, rich garden, and a well of pure water.

Possession given January 1st.

SAMUEL S. BIDDLE.
Forestville, N. C., Nov. 30-d7t

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12.50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

OLD STATE BONDS AND COUPONS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

5,000 Old N. C. Bonds,
7,000 Old N. C. Coupons,

FOR SALE.

10 Shares N. C. Railroad Stock,
5 do. Wilmington & Weldon do.,
5,000 Deep River and Cape Fear Bonds,
5,000 Wilmington City Bonds,

OLD STATE BONDS AND COUPONS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

5,000 Old N. C. Sixes,
7,500 Old Coupons,
30,000 7-30 Notes,
10,000 Confederate States Bonds, 8 per cents.

THOMAS BRANCH & SON,
dec 8-d3t Raleigh.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, said he regarded this as an unnecessary resolution, and thought that it ought not to be passed. It came to the Senate unaccompanied with any statistics revative to the number of officers exempted by the States. He had seen in the newspapers a tabular statement of the troops furnished by the States and the number of those exempted, but he had learned, on enquiry, that that statement was not relied upon by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, and that steps were being taken to have it corrected. It was a novel thing for Congress to open a communication with the States upon any subject especially upon this. The proposition embraced in this resolution was that Congress should correspond with the States and ascertain whether they could spare any more troops for the Confederate armies. Such correspondence should, if necessary, be had by the Executive, by the Secretary of War. For Congress to address the States on this subject would imply an insinuation that the States had been delinquent. North Carolina and Georgia were represented, in the statement just alluded to, wehave a larger number of exempts than any other of the States. This was either a mistake, or, if a fact, could be easily explained, so far as regarded the State of North Carolina. The Governor of North Carolina in 1861 undertook, it being the only condition upon which the President could receive the number of troops that the State was furnishing, to clothe the North Carolina troops. This arrangement was still in force, and by it the Governor of North Carolina is the Grand Commissary of fifty thousand troops. To clothe these troops the Governer found it necessary to make importations and to keep up manufactories, both of which required the exemption of a number of men. Besides the State kept up in its own service a brigade of infantry and a battalion of artillery. These men, though in the State service, had been under the control of Confederate commanders and supplied the places, within their State, of Confederate troops, who were needed elsewhere The Governor of North Carolina, it must also be mentioned, had been made by the legislature the grand almoner of thousands and thousands of women and children, whose protectors were absent in Confederate service. To distribute subsistence to this multitude required the exemption of a number of men. But besides all these there were a number of State officers, clerks of courts, justices of the peace, &c. These could not be reached by any law that Congress could pass. But they, had by an act of the Legislature, been made home guards, and were at this time doing duty, arresting deserters, maintaing order and performing other duties. The resolution, he repeated, was supererogatory, and would, be feared, be taken offensively by the States. The people of North Carolina were proud of having furnished one hundred and eighteen thousand troops to the Confederate Government, besides having three thousand in the State service. The resolution would not be considered respectful. It would be considered that Congress had appointed a committee to reason with them upon their delinquency. If such a letter, as proposed by the resolution, was to be written to the States they would reply:—"Search your own deparements and see if there are not many men there who should be in the field; look at your commissioners about the courts, the persons employed in the confiscation of property, the hangers on about post quartermasters' offices, &c., &c. He hoped these questions would not be raised between the States and the Confederate States. For the reasons he had stated, he did not think the matter commended itself to the favor of the Senate, and he would, therefore, move that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Barnwell agreed perfectly with what had been said by the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Graham). He had been opposed to the resolution from the first, not liking to see questions raised between the States and Confederate States. Whatever the States did in this matter must be done of their own motion.

Mr. Graham's motion to lay on the table was adopted and the resolutions were thus disposed of.

The foregoing is the first *long* speech from Mr. Graham that we have seen for the last two years. Mr. Graham has made a speech during that time, (as we have heard) but not a public speech. His speech on the occasion to which we allude, was made in a caucus of the *whole* Conservative party of North Carolina, last spring, before they divided into "crooked and straitest," when he upset the effort of Judge Reade to get a Convention of North Carolina, for separate State action. It would seem from this, that Judge Reade is one whom Senator Graham could not "wholly sympathize with." Mr. Graham is one of the most influential gentlemen in the Southern Confederacy. If he had given his whole soul to the cause, there is no man who could have been a more desirable adjunct of the President, and none whose position, character and talents would have contributed more to the success of the Confederacy. William A. Graham could have been named to-day beside Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. Descended as he is from ancestors who inspired the first emotions of independence in 1775, and himself the ancestor of those who have displayed the same emotions in 1861; and being besides of exalted personal attributes, wide influence and unblemished character, he was just the man, most effectually to have rallied the people of his State to that noble altar of patriotism where he would have been by common selection the officiating priest. In losing this opportunity of great good, Mr. Graham has done injustice to himself—and to his State and country.

We concur with Mr. Graham, however, in his views on the unimportant (comparatively) topic which he has selected for his debate in the Senate of the Confederacy—we do not approve of Congress opening communication with the State Legislatures or Executives, as to the troops they can spare or choose to withhold. Congress and the State Legislature have no business in such correspondence. If the Chief Magistrate of the nation for intercourtesy sake, sees proper to address, through the Secretary of War, the Governor of North Carolina, that is a proper correspondence between officers who are to some degree coordinate. It would not, as Mr. Graham supposes, be necessarily any insinuation that the State had been delinquent," if the Secretary of War were to address the Governor, as is proposed; but it *would* be "supererogatory," and might be "taken offensively by the State."

So, for the same reason, we oppose the Resolutions on peace by Mr. Fowle. We say nothing of those of Mr. Pool, because they arenot to be discussed in the same vein with those of Mr. Fowle. The latter avoid the objections which stir the blood in discussing them: they are respectful: they do not seek to disguise a mischief and an evil; and although we think they strike at the spirit of the constitution, they are not as Mr. Pool's are manifestly a breach of its letter. But like this address of Congress, they "are supererogatory," and would surely be "taken offensively" by the President. He would say to Mr. Fowle: "How does your State know, sir, that I have not already my commissioners appointed? I have announced in every public message my readiness for negotiation. On all occasions when the subject was at all germain, I have introduced it. I have received no single response from any source, evincing sympathy with my assurances—but the most bitter and insulting evidences to the contrary. It requires but a moment to select the representatives, if there were the slightest hope of their reception; and for aught you know this selection (all that you ask in your resolutions) may have already been made; and for aught you know, Mr. Fowle, the very persons selected by your Legislature, may be the persons I have chosen." Such a response would send Mr. Fowle's commission home *more flat* if possible than Mr. Pool's "*media*." The whole thing is worse than supererogatory.

But we do not agree with Mr. Graham in the excuses he assigns for Gov. Vance. The undertaking of the State *to clothe the troops*, has not necessitated the exemption of the 13,000 State officers who are found as exempts on the registration. The office of "Grand Almoner" imposed on "His Excellency," no more requires the long list of exempts than does that of "Grand Commissary." With us who knew that plenty of men could have been found in the State above fifty years of age to do all the business of managing the departments which clothe the soldiers, and which distribute "subsistence to the thousands and thousands of women and children," the attempt of Mr. Graham to show Gov. Vance off as a "Grand Commissary and Grand Almoner," is ridiculous—the only success in the ridiculous that we ever knew Mr. Graham to make—that not being his forte.

The fact of it is, that the 12,000 State officers exempt in North Carolina, are not the "necessary manufacturers," managers of importation, nor agents for the payment of soldiers' wives, though most of these selections have been made from men within the age; nor is the "Brigade of Infantry nor Battalion of Artillery," spoken of by Mr. Graham therein included. The mass of the exempts in North Carolina are Militia officers, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Mayors, Town Watch, Pump Contractors, Employees in the Surgeon General's department, (in our opinion the most useless, wasteful and expensive concern that any people ever had thrust upon them,) and a host of legislative exempts, made for the sole purpose of keeping men out of the army.

The record of North Carolina as it stands, is one to her shame. It shocks her troops in the field, her good people at home, and will fill with mournful regret the future historian who will transcribe her part in this struggle; since he who takes the pen with this noble purpose, will be pained to pause in the enthusiasm with which he will write the valor of her soldiers, to record for truth sake the dereliction of her civil government.

Every now and then the *Conservative* "lets out" a little of the pent animosity and shows in its true colors. On yesterday, it speaks of the *stringent and despotic acts* with which Mr. Davis' administration has jeoparded the peace and quiet of the country, if not its finale subjugation." It was only a day or two before, that it professed to be endeavoring to rally good and true men to the support of the national administration. *Consistency* with a *vengeance.*

The *Conservative* on yesterday, announced that it has "designedly taken no part in the elections occurring in the Legislature." "We (the *Conservative*) do not regard it as the province of the press to lecture that body as to its duty or needlessly to force upon its consideration either men or measures originating in the preferences of individuals."

In the same article, it says: "We know no young man who would certainly give the satistaction to all parties, which the late Secretary Hill did, than Mr. Bain could. He is evidently the man for the place in all respects; and if the election is not effected before this article reaches the public eye, we have no hesitation in saying, that the very best thing that the Legislature could do for the public good and all the other candidates, is to take up Mr. Bain again and elect him."

This is *consistency* with an *affection.*

The annual session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is to convene in the town of Mocksville, on to-morrow, the 7th inst. The Ministers from this portion of the State left yesterday and before.

The physicians at Richmond have put up heir fees to $30 per visit.

Our Sufferings.

Some of the press of the country are given to harping upon the hardships and sufferings which the people have to endure, in the struggle we are now making for our independence, for our honor, our property, our lives—for every thing dear and sacred to us. And we regret that truth compels us to add to this lamentable fact, that this groaning, complaining and harping is made with the manifest desire to make the people dissatisfied, unhappy and to injure the cause. It is folly to argue with men thus influenced and actuated; but we would ask those of our people who are influenced by them, if they have weighed the amount of suffering that would inevitably be entailed upon them and their children—sufferings of which the past are but a drop in the ocean of waters. *Sufferings!*—what have been our sufferings compared with those resulting from subjugation by force, or submission by assent? Shall the loss of property, great as it has been; shall the physical pains, the mental sorrow, the heart-riving anguish, untold and soul-harrowing as they have been; shall these purchase for us a boon of shame, oppression and wrong, instead of the glorious meed of personal life and liberty of national independence, honor and renown? Shall the ocean of the best blood of the South shed in this revolution, be made to rust and bind the chains of oppression, wrong and slavery upon us forever!

There can be no fears for the result of the contest in which we are engaged if, as the Augusta *Register* says, we but stand by our treasure, and guard it with our lives and our property. Then we shall cleave a place for ourselves among the nations of the earth, and stand among them respected for our respectability. But a failure on our part would entail upon us the most abject poverty, the most ignominious disgrace, and the infinite scorn and contumely of mankind. The world will say we have not been the faithful custodians of the honor of constitutional freedom. They will say we bartered our destiny for one that would be spurned by the least enlightened. They would hiss upon us in their righteous wrath, and spew the venom of contemptuous regard in our faces forever. The oppressed among the nations of the earth would curse us. Even downcast Poland would raise her hands that are worn and lacerated with their gyves, and speak her contempt for us; Switzerland would say we were unworthy to speak the name of Tell, and the records of Manassas, Shiloh, and our hundred other fields of blood would be only records of our shame. The ghosts of the many who have fallen would raise their lean, lank hands from the grave and invoke maledictions upon us. If we wish to be among the first of the nations of the earth we must succeed. If we would have the *anathema maranatha* of the world, let us fail. The God of nature has placed in our power the means to achieve our freedom, and if we avail ourselves not of them we go down in infamy and disgrace.

The News.

We received no Georgia papers on yesterday, and aae consequently without any later intelligence than that given in our last, concerning operations in that State. We hope to receive something by telegraph before going to press. A ridiculous report was put in circulation here yesterday, that the enemy had reached Savannah, but no one credited the silly story. Had any such important event transpired, we would surely have been put in possession of the information by telegraph, before it could have reached here by passengers on the cars, by whom it was said to have been brought yesterday morning

We are also without any Richmond papers of later date than those received on Sunday, from which we gave the news in yesterday's issue.

Legislative Summary.

In the *Senate* a bill was introduced, yesterday, to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woollen Mills, and a resolution adopted to go into the election, with the concurrence of the House, for Confederate States Senator on Thursday next, the 8th inst., at eleven o'clock, a. m.

In the *House*, a resolution was adopted relative to the suppression of the C. S. distillery at Sslisbury, a bill to remove the Salt Works passed, and the House agreed to proceed to the election of a Confederate States Senator on Thursday next, at eleven a. m.

Some resolutions were also introduced by Mr. Waugh of Surry, against conscribing State Officers, Ministers of the Gospel and trammeling the freedom of the press, which were made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The beautiful weather that has prevailed for some time, still continues, a little cooler temperature having intervened, which renders the weather still more pleasant. This auspicious season contributes greatly to the comfort of our troops in the field, and adds much to the opportunities and advantages for the seeding and vegetation of wheat and oats. A kind Providence is thus contributing to the success of our cause; and if our people will do their duty, the Southern Confederacy will be able to resist the efforts of the enemy for our destruction, and the Nation emerge out of all her troubles into the bright sunligh of independence and prosperity.

The Masonic Grand Lodge commenced its annual Communication in this city last evening. We have not learned the number of Delegates present, but judging from those we have seen, we presume quite a respectable delegation is in attendance. This ancient, time-honored fraternity was perhaps never more properous in the State than it has been for the past year or two; and its agency never more fully exercised in works of benevolence and mercy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 5, 1864.

Mr. Patton of Buncombe, presented a memorial praying the incorporation of the Oak Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Powell of Edgecombe, a bill to exempt the employees of the North Carolina Powder Works.

On a motion to inquire into the operations of the Treasury, so far as to investigate the reason of the non-payment of $53 000 for registered bonds, and the advancement of $400 000 to the North Carolina and Atlantic Railroad, on a mortgage, which mortgage does not appear of record,

Mr. Courts of Rockingham, proceeded at some length to defend himself from what he deemed the insinuated charges of the motion, stating his freedom from any just charges of the nature, inviting investigation, and declaring his own and his sureties responsibility for any deficiency that might on inspection be found.

The report of the Joint Committee on the Insane Asylum was received and read.

The bill to receive payment of fines in Confederate currency, was read a second time.

Mr. Miller of Cleaveland, introduced a bill to incorporate the Winston and Broad River Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Pool of Bertie, introduced a bill to legalize the issual of certain bonds by the County Court of Bertie.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a resolution from that body, calling on Major Dowd to pay into the State Treasury the sum of $2,672,990.

Mr. Petterson of Caldwell, thought the action rather premature, a great part of the funds not having as yet been paid in to Major Dowd.

Mr. Leitch of Robeson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woolen Mills, of the county of Richmond.

Mr. Mathews of Forsythe, moved that a message be sent to the House, informing that body that the Senate proposed to go into the election of a C. S. Senator at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday morning, the 8th inst.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Dargan of Anson, presented a memorial relative to certain depredations committed by negroes engaged on the Cheraw and Coal Field Railroad.

Mr. Waugh of Surry introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wennesday next, at 11 a. m.

WHEREAS, the freedom and independence of the press, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Confederate States, which says that Congress shall pass no law to abridge its freedom or independence, and also shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion or protecting a free exercise thereof, and

WHEREAS, Congress has no right to conscript State officers, or to destroy the power of the State by making its existence depend on detailing its officials, this General Assembly, regarding the untrammelled discharge of the duties of the officers of the State as essential to the preservation of its sovereignty;

Resolved, first, That our Senators be requested and our Representatives instructed, to vote for no laws abridging the freedom and independence of the press, or which will interfere with Ministers of the Gospel in the full and free discharge of their duties, or any law which will place in the hands of the President the officers of the State.

Resolved, secondly, That this General Assembly, regarding all such laws as in violation of both the State and Confederate Constitutions, enter their solem nprotest against the passage of such laws as are calculated to destroy not only the power of the States but their seperate organization and sovereignty, and reducing them to absolute dependence on the favour of the Confederate Government for their very existence.

Resolved, thirdly, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to our Senators and Representatives, with the desire that they will give to the subjects mentioned in them their earnest and immediate attention.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, a resolution in reference to the fund accruing from the receivers of land property sold under the confiscation laws.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, a bill in reference to the act regulating the revenue laws, appointing a committee, to be composed conflictng of the Treasurer and Auditor, to simplify the provisions of the revenue laws.

Mr. Cunningham of Person, a bill to allow the Roanoke Navigation Company to permit the sale of certain portions of their apparatus.

Mr. Enloe of Jackson, to authorize the sale of lots in the town of Webster.

The bill in reference to the suppression of the C. S. Distillery at Salisbury, N. C., passed its third reading.

The Committee on the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind Asylum, submitted the report of the Superintendent of the Institution, which states that an appropriation of $150,000 per annum was necessary to the annual support of said Institute.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, stating the expense of the executing the Conscript laws, of arresting deserters, and supporting the Home defence and militia organizations to be, for the year 1864, $241 940,85, not including the amount spent for the Home Guard west of the Blue Ridge.

The bill to amend an act for the regulation of the Home Guard and State Militia, was put on its third reading, and the question being before the House as to the adoption of the substitute proposed by the Committee,

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, offered an amendment, proposing the exemption from military duty of shoemakers, and tanners, now so employed, and overseers of minors and *femmes soles* farms, where there is no white male adult not liable to military service. Not agreed to.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, proposed to amend, by exempting each head of a family having six children dependant on his daily labor for a support. Agreed to.

The substitute to the bill being before the House, was on motion agreed to, and thus passed its second reading.

The bill appropriating $200,000 for the transfer of the State Salt Works from Wilmington to Lockwood's Folly Inlet, and to confirm a State contract for Salt with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., passed its second reading, and under a suspension of the rules, was read a third time and passed.

Mr Dargan moved to strike out so much from this bill as provides for the appropriation of $200,000. Not agreed to—yeas 32, nays 54; and the bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Russel of Brunswick, argued against the removal of the salt works, but the bill passed its third reading—yeas 61, nays 16.

The Senate proposition to go into the election of a C. S. Senator at eleven a. m. on Thursday, the 9th inst., was concurred in by the House.

The bill to prevent the fermentation and brewing of grain, was put on its second readign and after a discussion on a proposition to strike out the word "vinegar," said proposition was concurred in, yeas 44, nays 34, and the bill, so amended, passed.

The House then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the Valley.

FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 5.—It is reported that the enemy sent a grand raiding party into London and upper Fauquier during last week, who destroyed many barns and houses and burnt up much slaughtering meat and drove off all the cattle and horses they could find, as a retaliation, the Yankees allege, for the people in these counties taking care of Mosby. It is also said six thousand troops have just passed down the Potomac to reinforce Grant. Four thousand of these are from Sheridan, and two thousand raw recruits. Some of these troops in passing through Alexandria, said that there would be a grand fight this week.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—Vice President Stephens arrived here on Saturday night, and presided in the Senate to-day.

Official information has been received of the fight in Georgia on Saturday, between Wheeler's cavalry and a portion of Sherman's army, embracing one corps of infantry and Kilpatrick's cavalry.

The enemy attacked Wheeler's position and made several charges, all of which was repulsed. The enemy's loss is very heavy.

Kilpatrick is reported wounded.

Wheeler's officers and men behaved with most conspicuous gallantry.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—Both Houses in secret session to-day. Nothing of interest doing in open session, in either House.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.—European advices to the 20th, say dispatches relative to the joint protest in the case of the Florida, had been exchanged between the Governments of England and France.

France Muller was executed on the 14th, at Lastmont. He confessed the murder of Briggs.

Insurrectionary movements in Venetia continues.

A serious collision between the troops and Garibaldi occurred on the 16th in Northern Lombardy.

Cotton market buoyant and advance of half to quarter penny.

Northern News.

RICHMOND Dec. 8.—New York and Baltimore papers of the 3d received. They contain additional details of the battle at Franklin, in which the repulse of Hood with heavy loss is reiterated.

Gens. Pat. Cleburne and Wirt Adams are reported killed. Thirty Colonels were captured by the Union forces.

A telegram from Nashville dated the 2d, says, there was slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry all day. They announce the completion of the entrenchmeament encircling the city.

A portion of our cavalry force encountered Forrest's cavalry three miles from the town, on Franklin Pike. The rebels could be plainly seen advancing when our troops retired towards the city. Night coming on only a few occasional shots were exchanged.

It is rumored that Hood is endeavoring to cross Cumberland with a large cavalry force.

Commander Ditch is here with a fleet of boats, Iron clads.

A Louisville telegram of the 2nd says: yesterday evening the two armies were engaged in heavy skirmishing. The rattle of musketry was plainly heard in the streets of Nashville. A battle of terrible fury is imminent. Hood is pressing boldly foward.

A Nashville telegram says it is believed Hood's main army is threatening Murfreesboro.'

The Tribune's financial article of Friday, p. m., says Gold opened 232 advanced 233¼ and closed at 230½. The News from Tennessee was used with effect to advance the quotation.

Capt. Semmes arrived at Bagdad on the 11th, and immediately crossed to Rio Janerio en route for Richmond.

A portion of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge was destroyed by fire on the night of the 23rd.

Confederate States Congress.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 2, 1864.

Mr. Garland introduced a bill to amend the act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of negroes in certain capacities. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution in relation to the receipt, in payment of taxes, of certificates and stated accounts.

Mr. Hunter presented the petition of the adjutants of Virginia regiments asking to be advanced to the rank of captain.

The Finance Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution relative to receipts given for tax in kind by mistake to unauthorized persons.

House bill relative to the receipt of counterfeit treasury notes by Government officers was considered and rejected.

Senate bill regulating the mileage and compensation of the members of the second Congress was considered and passed.

Mr. Sparrow from the military committee, reported a bill appropriating $100,000, to be expended in furnishing supplies to our citizens held as prisoners by the enemy Ordered to be printed.

The bill to allow transportation to any officer travelling with leave of absence was reported on adversely by the Military Committee.

Senate bill, with amendments, to exempt from import and export restrictions the cargoes of vessels owned by States, was, after discussion, postponed till Monday.

House joint resolution relative to the exemption of State officers, was, on motion of Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, taken up; and, after discussion,

On motion, by Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The unfinished business under the call of States, being the resolutions of Mr. Foote in reference to a convention of States coming up, Mr. Blandford moved to lay the resolutions on the table; upon which the ayes and noes were ordered and resulted: Ayes, 63; noes, 16.

So the resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Foote offered a bill to increase the pay and mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent., which was referred to the Committee on Pay and Mileage.

By Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee: Reinstructing the Special Committee on Conscription to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting enrolling officers from acting as such more than six months in the same district, and instructing the committee to inquire into the manner enrolling officers have discharged their duty. Adopted.

Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing transportation home and back to all officers and soldiers on furlough. Adopted.

Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, offered a resolution to establish a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress to consider the propriety of fixing a maximum of prices. Lost: Ayes 14, noes 63.

On motion, the House resolved into secret session. Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Sergt. J. H. UPCHURCH, Co. I, 6th N. C. Regt., died at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 13th, 1864, from a wound in the left arm, received at the battle of Belle Grove, Va., 19th October, 1864, in the 26th year of his age.

How true it is that

"Death loves a shining mark!"

Why should the grim monster select one who, as a Christian, illustrated his profession by an upright walk; as a *Mason*, carried his gavel and square in his heart; as a neighbor, kind and obliging; as a friend, true as steel: as a husband, affectionate and kind; as a father, provident and indulgent; as a son, obedient with filial reverence? He was the eldest son of Sims Upchurch, Esq., of Chatham county, who has given five sons and four sons-in-law to the army. He married Delia, daughter of *M. D.* Williams, Esq., who, with one child, mourns an irreparable loss. Amid the jewels that have been sacrificed upon our country's altar, there was none brighter than Sergt. Upchurch; no libation upon liberty's shrine, was purer or holier than his, for it came from a heart that beat only for his country's independence, his country's rights, and his country's glory. His gallantry had been witnessed upon Virginia's fields and Pennsylvania's mountains. In the long and dreary march, in the hour of defeat and amid the shouts of triumph he was the same, cool, calm and collected. Had his life been spared, the future was bright before him and pregnant with the honors a victor wears.—But, alas! he sleeps at home amid his friends, and has found his resting place near that holy spot of earth, from which, for nearly four years, he had helped to keep the invader; there—

"He sleeps his last sleep; he has fought his last battle,
No sound shall awake him to glory again."

May the guardian angel of our country' scause, guard his hallowed resting place, and may his soul forever rest

"In the bosom of his Father and his God."

Y.

Observer and Recorder please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I SHALL HIRE OUT, FOR the ensuing year, on the 29th instant, at the *Market House* in Raleigh, FOURTEEN EXCELLENT NEGRO *MEN*, unless they are previously disposed of Persons wishing to hire, can apply to WILL. A. BLOUNT, SEN.
dec 6-d10t

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, the 7th of December, THREE FINE COWS, by
TUCKER ANDREWS & Co.
dec 6-d1t Auct. & Commission Merchants.

FOR RENT,

WILL be rented, at public auction, on the 17th inst., on the premises, a very neat House, with 5 rooms, tolerably well furnished, with three acres of land attached, and located in a desirable part of the village of Chapel Hill, N. C.
CHAS. E. JOHNSON.
dec 6-dtd

Conservative copy till day, and Petersburg Express twice, and forward bills to this office.

WILL EXCHANGE SALT FOR WHEAT, CORN OR PORK.

WILL sell for Cash, or exchange one bushel Virginia Salt for two bushels wheat, three bushels Corn, or ten pounds trimmed Pork. Call on
A. D. ELLIS,
dec 6-d1t* Franklinton.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.

ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf

Conservative copy till forbid.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold in front of our Sales Room, on Tuesday, 13th December,

THIRTY VALUABLE NEGROES,

consisting of men and women. Among them a good Blacksmith, and one good Shoe Maker—a number of young women, girls, boys and children; Cooks, House servants and field hands. Taking all together, the most valuable and desirable lot of Negroes that have been offered in this market.

Persons in want of valuable young servants, would do well to attend this sale, as it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselves. They are sald for no fault.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchant's and Aucts.
dec 6-dtilldec 13

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. interest from said first of January, 1865, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bonds will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va.
Assistant Treasurers at Charleston and Mobile.
Depositaries at Raleigh and Wilmington, N. Carolina.
Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S. Carolina.
Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Georgia.
Depositaries at Tallahassee, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala.
Depositaries at Columbus, Miss., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.
dec 6-3taw2m